was Kyner of Douglas, who is at Norfolk at the bedside of literature, who is seri-

Several petitions were introduced from the

Woods was the champion of the first of

the committee to employ the necessary cierks to count the amendment ballots cas

at the last election. It was adopted.

Suter introduced a resolution calling for the censuring of the federal court for acceptation band in the case of C. W.

ing a \$10,000 bond in the case of C. W. Mosher. The independents crowded its adoption and the republicans opposed it.

Of Deep Interest to Sheridan.

In our opinion demands an investigation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on boodle investigate this case with power to call in the representative memtioned, and, if possible, ascertain how he became possessed of so much money at this time; also how he became dispossessed of it to such an extent as to require the assistance of the city authorities in regaining the boodle.

The resolution was referred to the com-mittee on investigation, while Sheridan, who

is the member to whom reference was made

was demanding another reading of the docu

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CUTTING DOWN SALARIES.

Well in the Future.

In the office of the secretary of state the

alary of the bookkeeper is reduced from

\$1,300 to \$1,200. The recorder in the same of-

Similar reductions are made in the office of the auditor of public accounts. The book keeper falls from \$1,300 to \$1,200. The dep-

The men who assist the state treasurer in keeping the accounts of the commonwealth

will also be called upon to assist in the grand work of economy. The deputy's salary is cut from \$1,700 to \$1,500, the bookkeeper

from \$1.400 to \$1,200, and one clerk is dropped

The deputy attorney general has been re-ceiving \$1,700 per year, but in future he will have to scrimp along with a pittance of \$1,500

per annum.

The supreme court reporter drops from \$1,500 to \$500, but as he draws another

salary as state librarian and also adds to his bank account from the proceeds of fees due

him as clerk of the supreme court, he will doubtless be able to keep the wolf at a re-spectful distance from his dooryard.

Important reductions are made in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings. The chief clerk will here-

and buildings. The caler cierk will nere-after receive \$1,200 instead of \$1,300. Five clerks who have in the past divided up \$5,000 among themselves will only be able to divvy \$4,000 in the next two years. The salary of two bookkeepers is reduced from

There are a number of minor changes which will have more interest for the tax-

which will have more interest for the tax-payers of the state than to the parties gen-erally interested. The stenographer for the State Board of Transportation loses \$300 per annum by the new deal. The commis-sioner of labor loses his \$1,000 clerk altogether and will be compelled to perform the duties of the office himself. As there is practically pothing to do be will not suffer

practically nothing to do he will not suffer

any great inconvenience by the new arrange

be the only state institution that suffers by reason of the economical ideas of the house

committee on finance, ways and means. Five teachers are provided for and \$3,000 appro-priated for their services. For the past two years there have been six teachers and they have drawn \$4,800 from the exchequer. The

assistant superintendent will hereafter re-ceive but \$1,000 instead of \$1,200, and the chaplain will have 19 worry along with \$500

instead of \$800 per annum.

The State university is treated with comparative liberality. The appropriation for the salaries of the chancellor, professors, instructors and employes is raised from \$124,

The State Normal school at Peru will have nothing to complain of, for the appropriation for salaries has been raised from \$29,500 to

The salaries of the superintendents, stew-

ards, physicians, etc., of the several state institutions, will remain as they have been

SHOWING FOR A YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Dakota Masonic Aid

YANKTON, S. D., Ech. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The annual meeting of

the Dakota Masonie Ald association was

held in this city yesterday. The reports of

officers show over \$6,000,000 of insurance in

force and 3,626 certificate holders. The

death rate for last year was 514 per cent

for every 1,000 members and the

every \$1,000 of insurance in force. The

every \$1,000 of insurance in force. The election of officers resulted in the choice of L. B. French, Yankton, president; D. H. Wheeler, Omaha, vice president; W. H. Mc-Vay, cashier of the First National bank, treasurer, vice George R. Scougal, deceased; Gilbart F. Stevenson, secretary and E. W. Murray, M. D. medical director. The directory comprises L. B. French, F. E. J. Warrick, William Blatt and H. B. Wynn of Yankton; Brad D. Slaughter of Omaha, F. J. Thompson of Fargo, N. D., D. H. Wheeler of Omaha, F. J. Washabafigh of Deadwool, A. A. Lichtenwallner of Harrold, H. J. Ries of Huron, and George A. Johnston of Mitchell. The as sociation will extend its field of operations this year.

to members was \$6.71 per

The Industrial school at Kearney seems to

the future, receive \$800 instead of \$1,000.

ized as follows:

altogether.

\$2,600 to \$2,400.

000 to \$150,000.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 22

The following resolution was introduced

of the state.

the arrest of Ben C. Rich be dropped, and that the populist members and employes be not disturbed by arrest of officials or otherwise, and the sheriff of Shawnee county discharge his deputies, and does not interfere nor try to interfere with the acts of the populists and state officials, including militia, and this agreement to be in effect until after the courts have decided on the legality of the house organization."

The populist house met in a hall on Sixth street and proceeded with their order of business, which was interrupted by the action of the republicans. They did not even discuss informally the legislative difficulties, but passed a half dozen bills and adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Messages of Encouragement. The following dispatches were received at

the executive offices today WASHINGTON, D. C., Feo. 16 .- To Governor Lewelling, Topeka, Kan .: Guard the state safely. Storm the rebels out.

W. A. PEFFER. Jons Davis.

Pittsuung, Kan., Feb. 16.—To Governor Lewelling, Topeka, Kan.: Pittsburg is ready with 1,000 men to sustain you in standing up CITIZENS' COMMITTEE. MANKATO, Kan., Feb. 16.-L. D. Lewelling Governor, Topesa, men or money. All ready. M. R. Sutherland. Governor, Topeka: Call on Jewell county for

COFFEYULLE, Kan., Feb. 10.-L. D. Lewelling, Executive, Topeka: Should the exigency require, Montgomery county will furnish a

regiment of 1,000 men to sustain you in the enforcement of law and order. R. P. KERCHEVALL SMITH CENTER, Kan., Feb.16.—Governor Lawelling, Topeka, Kan.; We can raise 200 men

to sustain you in enforcing the law. Call on us when needed. PAOLA, Kan., Feb. 16.-To L. D. Lewelling, Topeka: Miami county is with you. Stay with W. T. SMITH, chairman.

ON THE CRUST OF A VOLCANO.

But Little Urging Needed to Precipitate Bloodshed in Topeka.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 16 .- The only thing needed to make war in Kansas is fighting. The conditions of war are all present. Opposed bodiesof armed men something to fight about and the disposition to fight are all evident, but the war does not open. Bellicose pre parations were carried on briskly by both sides all day, but the governor by offering to compromise the difficulties which are keeping the two houses apart tempered the crisis into a very tame armed truce. The proposition for a compromise was offered to the republican house at 2 p. m. by the governor's private secretary, Ben Close, who stated that the governor proposed it as a last resort to avert bloodshed.

If the republican house declined to accept it
then the governor would be forced to drive
the republicans out at the point of the bayonet, and he added: "Their blood be on your net, and he added: "Their blood be on your heads." This threat had been made so often that the republicans received it with jeers. They received the proposition, however, and it at one; became the subject of earnest consideration. After debating it for three hours, the republicans finally amended it to suit their ideas and returned it to the governor. The committee charged with that governor. The committee charged with that duty was instructed to inform the governor that the blood of innocent men slain by reason of his refusal to accept the amendments would be on his head.

The committee had been out but a few

moments when it returned and announced that it had perfected its duty, that the gov ernor desired time to consider the amended proposition and would give the committee his answer tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. He proposed that in the meantime an armed truce should be established and neither side should make any hostile move before that hour; that the republicans should be al-lowed to come and go as they pleased. This struck the republicans favorably and they agreed to it willingly.

In an Armed Camp.

The whole city of Topeka on its face appeared during the day to be under martial law. Blue-coated troops were marching and countermarching through the broad avenues of the city; men wearing fluttering yellow badges bearing the inscription "deputy The whole city of Topeka on its face apbadges bearing the inscription "deputy sheriff" and armed with guns and clubs were visible everywhere, hurrying too and fro. Cannon were being dragged through the streets, and here and there a company of militia or a squad of deputy sheriffs could be seen drilling. Hundreds of civilians arrived during the day from all over the state. Many carried guns in cases, a few carried them under their overcoats, but more marched boldly from the railway stations to their hotels with a rifle or shotgun flung over their shoulders.

The real sensation of the day was the disloyalty of the state troops to their commander-in-chief. It was, of course, upon that the governor and his fellow populists depended to carry the day. The governor had planned to dislodge the republicans from representative hall at the point of the bay-onets. In fact, he twice ordered Colonel Hughes, commandant of the forces, to attack the republican stronghold. The colonel declined to obey the orders and was relieved of his command. Then the governor took per-sonal command of the troops. He ordered that no provisions be allowed to pass the lines. His order was disregarded and provisions were taken into the republican fort without the slightest attempt to keep them out on the part of the guards.

Changed Commanders.

Then Lieutenant Colonel Parker of the Third regiment, was given command of the troops, but still the governor's orders were disobeyed in slight particulars.

Finally Brigadier General Hettinger, whose appointment had just been confirmed by the senate, arrived from Wichita and took command of the forces. While making no public statement to that effect General no public statement to that effect, General Hettinger gave it out to be understood that the republicans had nothing to fear from the republicans had nothing to fear from him. It was not until then that the governor became impressed with the fact that he could not rely upon the militia to aid the populists. This caused him great measiness of mind and all the leaders were summoned to give counsel. The result of the confer-ence was the comyromise proposition offered to the republican house, this, too, in the face of his positive declaration has night to face of his positive declaration last night to the republican house that he had done with compromises, and that the only alternative left to the republicans was unconditional sur-

The republicans hit upon a plan this morning to strengthen their position and that was to bring to their aid the authority of the sheriff of the county, backed by a posse of a least 1,000 men. The sheriff issued his proclamation summoning a posse at 10 o'clock. By noon the 1,000 men had been sworn in. Not caring to take the risk of o'clock. By noon the 1,000 men had been sworn in. Not carring to take the risk of arming the recruits with fire arms, the shoriff decided to arm them with clubs. All sorts of clubs were pressed into use; clubs made—from broom handles; clubs made from feather dusters with the feathers pulled out; clubs made from chair legs and table legs and clubs made from mop sticks. Still not enough clubs ceuld be improvised to arm the entire posse and the sheriff finally bought all the base ball bats in town and placed them in the hands of those still unarmed.

Savored too Much of Danger.

It was at first the object of the sheriff to take possession of the capitol and make the troops members of his posse. That plan was abandoned as unnecessary and dangerous, and the sheriff decided to take no action with his posso until a fracture of the peace should occur. He concluded that he would regard an attempt to eject the legal republi-can house, as he regarded it, a disturbance of the peace, and then would interfere to of the peace, and then would interfere to maintain order. This action by the sheriff deprived the populists of all armed support, except the three provisional companies of militia and the assistant sergeants at arms. This condition determined the governor to seek compromise and to, at least, gain a little time. More telegrams were sent to the monifiest stronglods throughout the state. populist strongholds throughout the state advising them of the situation and informing them that the presence of populists would be a great support to them both paysically and morally. In the meantime hundreds of populists, to whom telegrams had been sent last night, began to arrive, and tonight the populists are strongly reinforced. The governor may organize these into provisional

troops, who can be depended upon to obey his orders. It is not believed, however, that he will take such extraordinary action. The injunction proceedings to restrain the auditor from paying the salaries of the populist members under the legislative appro-

priation bill passed by the populist houses will come up tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in the district court. Whatever the de-cision of that court may be, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Will Decline to Accept the Compromise. The prospects for tomorrow are that the populists will decline to accept the com-promise as amended by the republicans, and that the situation will then lapse back into today's conditions. In that event the only resource left the populists will be reliance upon provisional troops. The general feeling tonight is one of renewed uncasiness, and predictions are freely made that tomorrow may see the long anticipated war inaug

TO REMOVE THE SHERIFF.

Action Taken by the Populist House to That

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The populist house this afternoon in secret aession took action upon which it hopes to relieve itself from the embarrassing situation by which it finds itself confronted. This action is contemplated to checkmate Sheriff Wilkerson in his support of the republican position. The populist house met in executive session in the rooms of the Chess and Checker club. A bill was passed under emergency proceedings empowering the governor to remove the sheriff of any county for cause and appoint his successor forthwith. Specific causes for which sheriffs can be removed are not

The bill provides that its provisions shall become effective immediately after it passes the senate and receives the governor's signa-ture, without being published in the state paper. The bill was at once enrolled and will be sent to the senate the first thing in the morning. The program is for the senate to pass it without delay and send it to the governor for his signature as soon as possible. The purpose of the bill is evident Under its provisions the governor can relieve Sheriff Wilkerson from duty and disband his posse—that is, unless the sheriff resists such action, basing his resistance upon this claim that the bill has not been passed by the legally consti-

tase hot been passed by the legally constituted house of representatives.

The governor may, under the provisions of the bill, attempt to dispossess Sheriff Wilkerson by force, thus opening up a new vista of war possibilities. Sheriff Wilkerson says that he will not give up his office without a structure.

out a struggle. Will Not Join in the Political Fight. Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 16.—Lieutenant Heisey, who is now in command of company B. Kansas National Guards of Kansas City Kan., has defied Governor Lewelling's orders and refuses to take his companies to Topeka. He says he will stand the consequences. The reason he gives for not responding to Governor Lewelling's impera-tive orders is that they were not specific. The orders, he said, did not state that the troops were wanted to pre-serve state property or to take charge of the arsenal and he therefore took it for granted that he was wanted to take the company there to take part in a political fight. He says he will not do that and get the boys into

Licutenant Heisey stated this afternoon that he would go to Topeka tonight if he re-ceived a telegram that the state's property was in danger and the company ordered out to protect it or if the arsenal needed guard

Wants to Remove the Capitol.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 16 .- In the senate to day Senator Helm introduced a bill providing for the removal of the capitol to Karapolis, Ellsworth county. The preamble to the bill states that ex-Speaker Keifer of the national house of representatives has pledged himself to give the state \$500,000 with which to aid in the erection of a state house and all the land necessary. Mr. Kelfer owns seven square miles of land in Ellsworth county, which he bought years ago when the Fort Harker reservation was restored to the public domain. Mr. Keifer tried at that time to make a big town out of Kanapoli

Received a Threatening Letter. Topaka, Kan., Feb. 16 .- Hon. A. C. Sherman, republican representative from Shawnee county, received an anonymous letter today. It was mailed in North Topeka, Kan., and reads:

Look here. Old Man, you'd better take that pet Price fighting bedygnard of yours and go back home; you might get your head swelled up a little. Look out! The people here are onto your racket.

Movements of Ocean Steamers February 16. At Fastnet—Arrived—Runia, from New York for Liverpool. At Genoa-Arrived-Fuerst Bismarck,

rom New York. At New York—Arrived—City of New York and Normannia, from Liverpool.

At Boston-Arrived-Cambromen, from Liverpool.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Prof. M. Dubois of New York is at the

Dr. B. F. Philbrook of Dunlap, Ia., called in The Ber yesterday. Prof. Seth Low, president Collumbia college, New York, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Fred Davis.

Building inspector Tilly has been chosen vice president of the national association, which met in St. Louis this week.

Hon. A. J. Poppleton having tendered his resignation as a director of the public library, Mayor Bemis yesterday sent him a letter of acceptance.

At the Mercer: A. L. Dunlap, New York; R. Williams, Chicago: H. C. Noyes, Washington; W. C. Morey, Minden, Kan.; W. T. Williams and wife, Cedar Falls, Ia.; W. H. Buck, Gibbon; J. G. Hammond, Fremont; O. H. Swingley and wife, Beatrice; F. H. Swingley and wife, O'Neill; Mabel Swingley, Beatrice; Isaac W. Akin, Des Moines.

At the Murray: H. M. Bostwick, Wood-bine, Ia.; H. H. Scott, T. C. Patterson, wife bine, Ia.; H. H. Scott, T. C. Patterson, wife and daughter, Clarinda, In.; A. Heinskeimer, Glenwood, Ia.; Ellmer Coates, North Platte; E. T. Gadd, Lineoln; George East, Chey-enne; E. P. Pratt, Kansas City; J. Z. Miller, J. Hills, L. Herman, Joseph Hurd, C. W. Raymond, New York; H. C. Tarwell, Beston; J. Guggenheimer, Buffalo; G. Bredel, Pittsburg; T. E. Abbott, Fort Worth. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Omaha: B. Rosenthal, buyer for the People's Mammoth Installment com-pany, Hoffman: J. H. Stanbarker, St. Denis: J. N. Patrick, Windsor.

CHICAGO, III., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—Nebraska arrivals: Palmer—G. W. Sues, Omaha. Leland—F. A. Hallett and wife, Lincoln. Victoria—A. J. French, F. J. Hamliu, Omaha. Grand Pacific—George M. Tibbs, Omaha.

LOCAL BREVITLES.

Work was resumed yesterday on the North Omaha sewer.

The congregation of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church passed resolutions thanking Chief of Police Seavey for his stand agginst prize fighting. Ex-Councilman Lee's appointment as a

sanitary patrolman stirred up so much oppo-sition that the Board of Health yesterday relieved him from duty. The county commissioners hope to take up or problem of county road improvement ext week, including the appropriating of

the \$150,000 voted for that purpose. Last night the local homeopathic phy-sicians held a session at which the various phases of a probable cholera visit were dis-

Several papers were read and com-The Board of Health is continuing its examination of the quality of ice to be offered Omaha consumers, and Inspector Holmes went to Ashiand yesterday to get samples of the ice and water in that locality.

Rev. S. W. Butler will give his lecture, "Life on the European Plan," at the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church this evening. The address will be preceded by a half hour organ recital by Mr. Joseph (19th).

Edwin Forrest, a soldier of the Second infantry, was arrested yesterday just as he was preparing to leave town, on a warrant sworn to by Charles Silsbee, alleging that Forrest had sold \$100 worth of mortgaged

James Spaulding of Ruthven, Ia, writes Chief Seavey that he wants a good servant girl, and asks if the chief cannot find one for him. The letter, on account of the writer's unique method of spelling, will be placed in unique method of spelling, wi

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE Both Branches Get Together After a Week of

Recreation.

TWO MINOR BILLS PASS IN THE SENATE

Governor Crounse talls Attention to a Flaw in the Law-House Proceedings Enlivened Some at the Expense of Mr. Sheridan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.- [Special to THE BEE |-It was 3 o'clock when the lieutenant governor called the senate to order this afternoon. Roll call showed all but four members in their seats. The absentees were: Senators Clarke, Thomsen, North and Young. The latter sent word that he was too ill to be present this week. All the absent members were by unanimous consent

The secretary read for the information of the senate a communication from the secretary of the Transmississippi congress, asking the legislature to send delegates to the next meeting of that body at Ogden, U. T., on April 24

Senator McCarty from the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, reported that senate file No. 37, authorizing the district courts of Douglas county to employ oniliffs at a salary of \$900 per annum, had been correctly engrossed.

Senator Everett, from the committee on public charity, reported back senate file No. 119, providing that courts of record may appoint guardians, administrators, etc., with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was unanimously adopted

Senator McCarty, chairman of the special committee appointed on January 25 to investigate the office of state treasurer, presented a report in which he referred to the fact that a joint committee had been appointed to investigate all the state offices and institutions. As both committees would be expected to cover the same ground as far as the treasurer's office was concerned, Schator Mc-Carty believed that the special committee should be discharged in the interest of economy. The senate agreed

Bills were introduced and read the first time as follows: By Tefft-To require railroad companies to

construct private crossings. By Tefft-To repeal sections 359-90-61-62 of the consolidated statutes. This is the old law relating to building and loan associations which was not repealed two years ago when the new law governing these associations was passed.

By Moore-To amend the law relating to state depositories.

By Mullen-To amend the law prescribing the manner of drawing names of petit jurors. By Scott-To prohibit the manufacture and sale of eigarettes containing opium and other poisonous drugs.

To Settle Labor Questions.

Senator Tefft then by unanimous consent was given permission to introduce the fol-lowing resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three, one from each political party, with Senator McDonald as chairman, be appointed to whom any petitions or other matters relating to questions of capital and labor be reterred; Objection being made the resolution went over for one day under the rules.

House rolls Nos 81 and 207 were read the first time. The latter is the bill making the appropriation for the current expenses of Senate files Nos. 181 to 185 inclusive were read the second time and referred to their

oper committees. When the senate reached the order of "bills on their passage" senate file No. 24, providing for the appointment of a police motron incities of 8,000 or more, was taken up and passad. Senate file No. 39 also came up for passage, but on motion of Lobeck it was sent back to the committee on judi-The senate then went into committee of

keeper falls from \$1,300 to \$1,200. The dep-uty will get only \$1,500 instead of \$1,700 as heretofore, and the insurance deputy will have to get along with a like reduction. The bond clerk will be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per annum instead of \$1,200. The clerk of the banking board will draw but \$1,200 from the state treasury, instead of \$1,400 as has been his custom in the past. the whole to consider bills on the general file, with Senator Moore in the chair. Senate file No. 23, providing for a police matron, was indefinitely postponed. It was displaced by No. 24, which had already

Senate file No. 22, by Campbell, providing for the payment of debts payable in money, was also indefinitely postponed.

Abating Capital Punishment.

Senate file No. 14, by Moore, was taken up. The bill empowers juries in cases where a person is on trial for murder in the first degree to substitute imprisonment for life for the death penalty when it may be deemed

advisable The author of the bill moved that when The author of the bill moved that when the committee rise it report the bill with the recommendation that it do pass. In support of the motion Senator Moore explained that the bill did not abolish the death penalty, but simply allowed the jury in its discretion to substitute imprisonment for life. In many cases, he said, it was difficult to get juries to convict even when the person on trial was plainly guilty. Especially was this the case where the accused had the necessary funds to engare good lawyers. Justice has been cheated in many cases because juries have

been compelled to accept the alternative of absolute acquittal or death.

Senator Stewart offered an amendment striking out the words "shall suffer death," but the senate declined to adopt it.

The bill was then reported for passage.

Senator Darner's bill, senate file No. 18, providing that banks of deposit shall give a bond to the county commissioners in a sum not less than \$25,000, provoked a lively discussion, in which the author of the bill defended it vigorously. It was finally laid over until next week.

The leading discussion of the afternoon came over Packwood's bill to reduce the railroad commission from five members to three and to cut the salaries of the secre-taries from \$2,000 to \$1,000. In the debate Tefft characterized the bill as a piece of demagoguery pure and simple. It was also laid over until next week. Lobeck's bill to provide a state board of arbitration was discussed in a desultory manner for a while and further consideration

estponed until next week. The committee then rose and reported progress. About the Soldiers Home.

The following message from the governor was read and referred to the committee on

was read and referred to the committee on Soldiers home:

State of Nebraska, Executive Department, Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 16, 1993.—To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: I desire to call the attention of the legislature to a defect I discover in the law relating to the establishment and maintenance of the Soldiers and Sallors home for this state. The act providing for the home was approved March 4, 1887, forming chapter lxxxii, laws of that year, and is embodied in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1887 as chapter lxxxii-a. Section 7 of that act provides that the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the visiting and examining board, appoint a commandant of said home. But, by section 6, chapter xlix, of the laws of 1891, the section referred to was repealed. The section cited, as I understand it, is the only authority for the appointment of a commandant, and since the repeal there has been no warrant for the appointment or continuance of the officer now at the head of the institution mamed, nor can i fill the place until an amendment of the law shall be made authorizing me to do so. These facts are submitted for your consideration and such action es you may deem proper.

I presume the repeal came about through inadvertance, no doubt, and the circumstances may serve as an additional suggestion that care should be exercised in the preparation and examination of all bills passing your lody.

Lorenzo Crounse, Governor.

The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock

IN THE HOUSE.

Many Members Missed Attending—Little Accomplished by the Session.
Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE
Bes.]—The house was tardy in assembling after the week's recess, and it was 2:30 'crock when the gavel fell this afternoon, There were seventy-seven members present. Felegrams announced the sickness of Wilson of Buffaio and Ruggles of Dundy. They were excused for the remainder of the week, as operations this year. CRUSADING AGAINST

ously III.

"Little Sarah," or impecunious infant phenomenon in the opecutionary and dramatle line, was granted a brief hearing to present her request for financial assistance to aid her in going to New York to pursue her studies. The house by a viva voce vote decided to see and hear more of her at a later date. Four Thousand Petitioners Demand the Enforcement of the Laws.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

several petitions were introduced from the women of various counties praying for the enactment of a law providing for the adequate punishment of crimes against women and girls.

Among the other petitions that came to the surface was one asking that no more tobacco be furnished convicts in the penitentiary, but that they be given fruit instead. Mayor Bemis Defends the Present Management of the Social Evils-Petition Referred to Fire and Police Commissioners.

The council chamber held one of the score of petitions asking that municipal suffrage be conferred on the women citizens largest gatherings of Omaha people last evening that ever attended a session of the The house took up the consideration of city fathers, and the personnel was noticeommittee reports: Nos. 220, 180, 156, 247, 268 and 174 were reably different from that of the customary weekly throng in the lobby. A number of ported for passage, and the report adopted. Nos. 162, 125, 135 and 103 were reported for ladies were present and were attentive indefinite postponement, and the same action listeners to the proceedings. The gentlemen were for the most part signers of the pe-No. 103 was the beet sugar bill and the retition presented to the council and were publicans endeavored to have it placed on the general file, but their efforts were unthere to lend it support by their presence, Within the railing sat the members of the committees from the Ministerial association attention to the fact that in 1891 the section and the Ushers union and a number of the was repealed by which he was authorized to appoint a commandant of the Soldiers' and pastors of the city churches. Sailers' home, and he usked that the inad-vertant mistake be remedied.

Jensen introduced a resolution instructing

When all members of the council excepting Parker and Wheeler were in their seats, President Beehel called the meeting to order, and those having the petition to present were requested to bring it before the council.

Presenting a Big Petition. Judge McCulloch stepped to the front bearing with him an immense roll of paper, which proved to be the petition, bearing the signatures of 4,100 men and women. The document was unrolled, and it was long enough to go entirely around the desks of the councilmen. When it had been thus placed the heading was read by the clerk.

by Cooley:

Whereas. The report published in a morning paper shows that one of our worthy members had to call to his assistance the city authorities to enable him to regain the sum of \$200, lost at an innocent game of poker; and Whereas. The said member hails from a western county where cash is always scarce and hard to obtain; and

Whereas, As the amount is more than the pay for his services as legislator for thirty days and his having this amount of cash on hand at this time just after the senatorial contest seems a suspicious circumstance that in our opinion demands an investigation; therefore be it It was as follows: To the Honorable the Mayor and the Members of the City Council of Omaha: We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Omaha, being interested in the wellfare of our city and believing that the best results toward good government in city or state are always artained by a ment in city or state are always artained by a rigid enforcement of existing laws, would re-spectfully call your attention to the following ing existing practices in vogue in our city in relation to certain acknowledged evils and

vices.

First—Prostitution is absolutely prohibited by state law, yet it is recognized in our city and virtually licensed.

Second—Gambling knows no recognition on the statute books of our state, yet in Omaha it is recognized as a legitimate business upon the payment of a monthly fine into our city transpare.

consury.

The Slocum law forbids the open saloon on unday, yet many of our saloons are allowed o operate on that day regardless of that law, eithout which they would have no right to exist at all.

We therefore petition you to take immediate measures for the strict enforcement of the laws against these evils, and we pledge you our hearty support in so doing:

Argument for the Petitioners.

Judge McCutloch thanked the councilmen for their courtesy in giving the petitioners an opportunity to be heard and said that the Jobs at the State House Will Not Pay So petition had been separated, one portion bearing the signatures of more than 2,000 voters of the city and the other the names of the women and minors. The petitions were signed by church members, and Lincoln, Neb., Feb., 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—The salary appropriation bill which was introduced the evening before the legislature adjourned last week will fall like a those not church members, Catholics and Protestants, and he believed that every wet blanket over the hopes of many of the nationality was there represented. Recog clerks and deputies affeady employed in the nizing that the council is the legislative body of the city, the petitioners had come before state house and bring grief and disappointment to many hopeful applicants for new poit and the executive departments of the city government represented by the mayor and the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. sitions. The bill has come from the printer and its principal features may be summar-The judge believed it the duty of the offi-cers to enforce the laws, and the same is true of the citizens. The present liquor law as a law is a model, but when it is not en-Commencing with the executive department the bill cuts off one clerk who has been receiving a salary of \$1,000 per annum and forced it ceases to be a model. A number of the saloons in the city are open upon Sunday, as the police commissioners were aware. cuts the salary of the private secretary from

Referring to gambling, the judge said that it is well known what the state laws and ordinances upon this subject are. To the disgrace of the city, gambling is allowed to be carried on openly and above board. For this he did not lay the blame on any one defice has been receiving \$1,200 and under the operation of the new reign of economy that office will pay but \$1,000 in the future. The partment of the government. At the present time there are in Omaha about seven The establishments that are running openly and paying a monthly fine of \$150 for the privilege of conducting their nefarious business. lege of conducting their nefarious business. In addition there are two or three lottery schemes doing the same. Judge McCulloch then read a section of the ordinance passed last May and said that previous to that time what gambling was done was carried on under cover and since that time the gambling places had been thrown wide open. The ordinance gave no

such power and the petitioners were there to ask that the gambling establishments be

The open gambling houses had greatly njured Omaha's reputation and he believed injured Omaha's reputation and he believed they did ten times as much damage as when conducted behind closed doors. If the proper orders were Issued the places could be closed within forty-eight hours and with proper vigilance could be kept closed. The same is true of pr. stitution, and the city could not well engage in the business of accepting liceuse money from the falien women and giving them the privilege of carrying on their nefarious business. efarious business.

At the conclusion of Judge McCulloch's address Mr. Prince said that inasmuch as the petition came from gentlemen representing the best element of the city he would move that a committee of five be appointed to act upon it in conjunction with a commit-tee from the Board of Fire and Police Com-

Mr. Hascall said that the petitioners had come to have this question discussed and he did not favor having it fixed in a committee room, for which sentiment he was loudly aplauded. He wanted the matter aired very thoroughly at the meeting and desired to hear expressions as to what was best to be

The Mayor's Bold Stand. Mayor Bemis responded to the call of his name and he very clearly defined his po-sition. His remarks created quite a sensation and were frequently applauded. The

mayor said: I came here to listen rather than talk, and supposed that the orators of the churches and the lawyers were here to sur-gest what is best to be done. Regarding the gest what is best to be done. Regarding the gambling ordinance, the first 1 knew of it was what I saw in the papers. I held on to the ordinance as long as I could, and after hearing the opinions of judges, the chief of police, detectives, and a great many others, and being told that something like 100 garabling dens were running on the sly, I signed the ordinance. I made up my mind that open gambling places would permit the chief of police, detectives and the patrolmen to hunt down the crooks in the city and keep to hunt down the crooks in the city and keep

out the minors.
"I know, and many others know, that
there have been many secret places, and my
experience in hotel life has taught me that experience in hotel life has taught me that gambling is carried on there. Some nights I could not sleep because the transoms were up and the noise of the chips and ringing of bells was kept up all night. I made up my mind that open gambling would be a good thing, and if it proved otherwise it could then be knocked out. With it done openly it would do away with that on the sly. I would rather see five or six places run openly than 100 on the or six places run openly than 100 on the I felt the same upon the saloon question

when the prohibitory amendment was voted upon. With these places conducted openly you can find out where your boys are. Over n Iowa they have clubs, and the boys can go by the aid of pass keys into fine rooms that are furnished lavishly, provided with obscene literature and adorned with obscene pictures. You might hant as much as you desired and you could nover find your son if he was there. I believe the system as it now exists is nest. system as it now exists is pest.

"So far as the saloons being opened upon Sunday are concerned the chief of police and written to the chief several times, I have written to the chief several times, saying I expected him to enforce all ordinances of the city and expected the city prosecutor to do his duty. The police board will act if complaint is made of any saloon known to be onen unon Sundays." open upon Sundays. The mayor here read a letter written to

Chief Seavey upon this question some time

Duty of the Churches.

"The woman question," continued the mayor, "is one that all countries have attempted to solve. You want to drive them out of the city. You will not succeed, but will drive them to all parts of the city. Why don't you go after the men? Go to their clubs. I believe they are worse than these women. Instead of spending thousands of deliver in fine churries much the sands of dollars in fine churches upon the hill, take \$10,000 of the money and go right down in the district among them. Build a ing rooms, social rooms, the same as the Young Men's Christian association. Take them by the hand and seek to lift them up. That is the way to do with them. Do ladies who go down there now in their silks and satins extend a hand? No; they make a show of style and are laughed at when they depart. Let a woman make a misstep and she is kicked down. I tell you there is not life search in your characteristics. life enough in your churches. You are not practical and are altogether too theoretical. You want to get at their hearts. There is work to be done in the slums. Get dewn there and convert these people. I believe a woman can be reformed. If she can't a man never can be. The ablest brains have attempted to find a solution of this question, but have failed.

The mayor spoke of the good work of the

The mayor spoke of the good work of the Open Door, the Rescue hall and other such institutions, and arged more action of this

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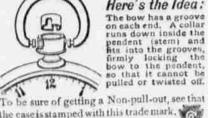
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"For more than twenty-five years,) was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured." - Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

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"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than ralief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."-W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

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